*January* 17, 1776. NUMB. 2456.

# The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

*Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.*

## GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE of the Province of PENNSYLVANIA.

PURSUANT to the Act of Aſſembly for emitting £ 150,000 on Loan, the Truſtees have attended at their Office, in Philadelphia, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays in every Week ſince the Firſt of September laſt, in order to receive the Quotas and Intereſt then due from all Mortgagers in this Office, notwithſtanding which, many of them have not yet diſcharged their Payments due as aforeſaid.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, That the Truſtees will continue to attend, for the ſame Purpoſe, three Months longer, on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays, at their OFFICE, at the Houſe of SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, in Third-Street, in the City of Philadelphia; after which Time, the Borrowers in Arrear will pleaſe to obſerve the following Extract from the Act of Aſſembly abovementioned, viz.—"If Default ſhall be made or ſuffered, "in Payment of any Part of the Mortgage Monies "aforeſaid, whether of the Principal or Intereſt, "which the Mortgagors, their Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, ſhould or ought to pay, "according to the Days of Payment aforeſaid, in "their reſpective Deeds of Mortgage ſpecified, the "ſaid Truſtees, after ſix Months, next following "ſuch Default made as aforeſaid, ſhall iſſue their "Precept to the Sheriff of the County where the "mortgaged Premiſes ſhall lie, commanding him to "enter upon the Meſſuages, Lands, Rents and Hereditaments, reſpectively in the Deeds of Mortgage "ſpecified, and the ſame, or ſuch Part thereof as "ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge and ſatisfy the Mortgage Monies, with the Intereſt thereof, and Coſts "accruing on the Sale, to ſell, on the Premiſes, by "public Auction or Vendue, and convey to the higheſt Bidder, after at leaſt thirty Days public Notice "given of ſuch Sale, by advertiſing them in the "Newſpapers, and by affixing Advertiſements in ſome "of the moſt public Places in the County; and out "of the Monies ariſing by ſuch Sale, to raiſe the "principal Sums due, and to become due, with the "Intereſt, Coſts and Charges accrued, returning the "Overplus, if any, to the Owners of ſuch Lands and "Hereditaments; and alſo to pay and deliver the "ſaid principal Sums and Intereſt to the ſaid Truſtees, "for the Uſe of the Province; which ſaid Precept, "the ſaid Sheriff is hereby enjoined and required "fully and impartially to execute."

*Philadelphia, December* 5, 1775.

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*Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by*

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

*In Second-ſtreet, 3 doors above Black-horſe Alley* [Illuſtrated with a beautiful and accurate copper-plate plan of the city of New-York.]

## GAINE's UNIVERSAL REGISTER, OR, AMERICAN and BRITISH KALENDER, For the YEAR 1776.

CONTAINING, the Kalender; Royal Family of Great-Britain, and extent and ſituation of England, Scotland and Ireland; Royal Family, &c. of France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Poland, Pruſſia, Ruſſia, Sardinia, Orange, Italy and Turkey; Engliſh Nobility, Scots Nobility, Archbiſhops and Biſhops of England, Privy Council, Knights of the Garter, Knights of the Thiſtle, Knights of the Bath, Secretaries of State, Lords of Treaſury, Lords of Trade, Lords of Admiralty, High Court of ditto, Poſtmaſters General, Army, Houſe of Commons, rank of Army and Navy, Royal Navy, Holydays at the Cuſtom-houſe, pay of the Navy, pay of the Army, precedency among men, precedency among women, Kings and Queens of England---of Scotland---of Great-Britain; Iriſh Nobility, Archbiſhops and Biſhops; enumerated goods ſubject to duty in America, deſcription of America, General Eſtabliſhment, Government of Weſt-Florida---Eaſt Florida---Georgia---South-Carolina---North-Carolina---Virginia---Maryland---Pennſylvania and Lower Counties of Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, upon Delaware---New-Jerſey---New-York; Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Church of England; Government of Connecticut---Rhode-Iſland---Maſſachuſetts-Bay----New-Hampſhire----Nova-Scotia---Newfoundland---St. John's----Canada; Miniſters and Congregations belonging to the Rev. Synod of New-York, &c. Aſſociate Preſbytery of Philadelphia, his Majeſty's forces at Boſton, Governors of New-York from the year 1664 to the preſent time, Governors of New-Jerſey, Governors of the Weſt-India Iſlands, Staff of the Army of the Thirteen United Provinces in North-America, State of the four regiments raiſed in the Colony of New-York, Royal Artillery raiſed in New-York, Officers in the troop of Light Horſe in New-York, Independent Companies in New-York, New-Jerſey bills reduced to New-York currency, table of Intereſt, Roads, &c.

*N. B.* Likewiſe to be ſold by ſaid BROOKS, a good aſſortment of the very beſt black, white and mixed colour ſilk ſtockings; worſted, cotton and thread ditto, and ſocks; a good aſſortment of jewellery, pictures and maps, copper-plate writings, and drawing-books, as uſual; a variety of muſick, the beſt London made fiddles and fifes, Roman fiddle-ſtrings, with a great variety of other curious and ornamental Goods.

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW CROCKET, deceaſed, late of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to ANN CROCKET, in the Manor of Mooreland, Philadelphia county, or EMANUEL EYRE, in Kenſington; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to ANN CROCKET, Executrix. ¶

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TO BE SOLD BY JAMES AND DRINKER,

At their Store, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of ſuperfine, fine and inferior broadcloths, Wiltons and ſaggathies of various colours, black and cloth coloured quilted petticoating; alſo rattinets, ſhaloons, anteloons, durants, tammies and Joan's ſpinning or houſe-wife ſtuffs, double allopeens, ſtriped camblets; a variety of cotton velvets, vellures or ſpotted velvets; thickſets; mens worſted hoſe; womens worſted mitts, and black leather gloves and mitts; broad and narrow worſted quality; ſilk and hair and metal buttons; ſilk and hair and ſcarf twiſt; ſilk knee garters; Holland and fine white tapes; fine yard wide Iriſh linens; a good choice of fine long lawns and muſlins; cambricks; table cloths; printed cottons, calicoes, and chintzes; maps on canvas; a variety of plain and figured ribbands; black, blue, white, and cloth-coloured India taffaties; cloth-coloured ſilk damaſk; half-yard and half-ell wide black perſians; ſilk allatches; black ſilk cravats; Leghorn hats, alſo an aſſortment of felt and caſtor hats; Engliſh paſteboards; hearth and duſt bruſhes; 3 thread ſeine twine, ſail-makers ſewing and boltrope ditto; Engliſh and Philadelphia made cordage; a parcel of china plates and diſhes, and crates of cream-coloured or Queen's ware, white ſtone ware; full-quart oval bottles; window glaſs of ſeveral ſizes; London-pewter baſons, diſhes, plates, ſpoons, and bed-pans; copper tea-kettles, copper and braſs warming-pans; braſs handles and eſcutcheons for furniture; braſs cocks; pinchbeck, white and yellow metal ſhoe-buckles; ſleeve links; ſnuff boxes; temple ſpectacles; pocket looking glaſſes; fiſh-hooks, ſtay-hooks, horſewhips; plated handled table-knives and forks, alſo beſt London made ſtag-handled and ſilver-capped ditto; razors; ſhoe knives, womens ſciſſars and ſhears. German or Dutch ſcythes and cutting knives; broad ſteel point ſhovels, broad weeding hoes; braſs and iron-headed fire-ſhovels and tongs; plain and braſs balled iron candleſticks, diſh ditto; ſnuffers; clothiers or jack cards; mill, pitt or frame, hand and wood-cutters ſaws; ſmith's files; croſs-cut files, &c. gimblets, black and bright augers, tap borers, ſocket chizzels, carpenters and ſhoe hammers, ſhoe pincers, carpenters box rules and carpenters compaſſes; ſplinter padlocks, ſtock, cheſt, cupboard, till, rimbed-cloſet and braſs knobbed locks; H, HL, and table butt hinges; pump and trunk nails, and 6d. ſharp and flat pointed nails, alſo ſheathing nails and ſheathing paper; wood-ſcrews; knitting needles; dripping pans; ſad irons, ſmith's anvils and vizes; ſlates and ſlate pencils; Weymouth bridle-bitts; a quantity of copper-raiſed furnace bottoms and flat bottoms; a quantity of whale fins, logwood, magnus, lump and powdered Spaniſh brown.

IRON CASTINGS, viz.

Pots and kettles, of various ſizes, from 3 to 45 gallons; Dutch bake-ovens, with covers; ſkillets, of different ſizes; cart and waggon boxes; ſaſh weights; bake plates; ſix and ten-plate cloſe ſtoves, of ſeveral ſizes; open or Franklin ſtoves, of a large and ſmall ſize; iron cogs for Dutch fans.---The metal of theſe caſtings is remarkably tough, and they are neatly finiſhed.

Alſo PIG and BAR IRON. *Firſt-Month* 3, 1776.

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THE moſt violent Toothach cured in a few minutes without drawing, by an eſſence which gives immediate eaſe therein; by applying this Eſſence outwardly it will remove all kinds of ſwelling in the cheeks or pain in the ears, and is an abſolute cure for the headach if ever ſo violent; it likewiſe eaſes the rheumatic pains in any part of the body; it is ſo harmleſs that it may at any time be made uſe of agreeable to the directions: This valuable Eſſence is prepared and ſold in bottles, at 5s. each, with particular directions in print for uſing it.

The true Italian Pomade de Venus, whoſe excellent virtues are well known in the great world, for preventing the hair from falling, preſerving it in its priſtine vigour and colour, and even in caſe of baldneſs, it cauſes the hair to grow thick and ſtrong, it beguiles time if uſed as a waſh, not ſuffering the leaſt appearance of wrinkles, ſcarf, or grey hairs, it plumps up the ſkin, adds a chearful bloom to the countenance, and though it gives a ſudden and healthful luſtre to the features, it is ſo innocent that it may be eat with the greateſt ſafety; it is excellent as a lip ſalve: This valuable acquiſition is ſold at 3s. per pot, with directions in print for uſing it.

Golden Medical Cephalic Snuff, excellent for relieving headachs, dimneſs of the eyes, and ſeldom or ever fails in curing recent deafneſſes, &c. &c. (Price 2s. 6d. per bottle) with directions for uſing it.

Britiſh Tooth-powder and Tincture for the Gums, it takes off foulneſs from the teeth and gums, renders them beautiful, faſtens ſuch as are looſe, prevents their decaying, and entirely cures the ſcurvy, and all diſorders of the gums. (Price 2s. 6d. per box, and 2s. 6d. per bottle.) To be ſold at SAMUEL DELLAP's Book-ſhop, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, 3 doors above Strawberry-alley; by Mr. JAMES GALLIGAR, in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge; Mr. THOMAS HUGGINS, Merchant, at the Head of Elk; and Mr. GABRIEL LEWINS, Jeweller, oppoſite the Market-Houſe, in Baltimore-Town.

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*Philadelphia, January* 15, 1776.

WHEREAS JACOB PARKER, of Mount-Holly, has adverti ſed his premiſes in the ſaid town for ſale, wherein he mentions a convenient ſituation for a mill, if the water of an adjoining ſaw-mill was led acroſs the road: This is to inform the public, and particularly any who may incline to purchaſe the ſaid premiſes, that though the ſaid PARKER may have ½th of the ſaw-mill alluded to, that we, the ſubſcribers, will, with great propriety and juſtice, as we apprehend, oppoſe him or any purchaſing under him, to his or their right, from taking ſaid water acroſs the road intended, or divert it from the common ſtream as it now runs. ELLIS and ROBERT LEWIS, junior.

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ALL *perſons indebted to the eſtate of* EDWARD HARRY, *deceaſed, late of Cumru township, Berks county, and province of Pennſylvania, are hereby deſired to take notice, that unleſs they make payment of ſuch debts, on Monday, the 26th day of February next, at the houſe of Erhard Roſe, tavern-keeper, in Reading (where attendance will be given) they will be compelled thereto by law. Likewiſe all creditors to ſaid eſtate are deſired to come and receive their money; and all perſons having ſettlements to make are requeſted to attend on ſaid 26th day of February.*

¶ *JANE HARRY, Adminiſtratrix.*

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Merion, Philadelphia county, A large brindle COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

¶ THOMAS DAVID.

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*Meſſieurs* HALL *and* SELLERS.

*As the following deciſion of the Supreme Court of New-Jerſey on the Act of the* 12*th and* 13*th of* ANNE, *directing the mode of manumitting ſlaves, was given after great deliberation, and ſettles a point of importance to the inhabitants, you will much oblige a number of your readers by the publication of it in your paper.*

A Freeholder of New-Jerſey was poſſeſſed of two Negroe ſlaves, a man and his wife. The maſter, in his life time, gave to both their freedom, declared in his laſt will that he had done ſo, and died about the year 1756.—The Negroes, after this manumiſſion, had ſeveral children, who all enjoyed a ſtate of freedom until laſt winter, when one of the daughters and reſiduary legatees of the former maſter ſeized and detained one of the young Negroes, and inſiſted that the manumiſſion of the parents was void, *becauſe the maſter had not given ſecurity purſuant to the act above-mentioned*, which, reciting "that free "Negroes are an idle, ſlothful people, and *prove very "often a charge to the place where they are*, enacts, That "any maſter or miſtreſs, ſetting at liberty any ſlave, ſhall "enter into ſufficient ſecurity to her Majeſty, her heirs "and ſucceſſors, to pay yearly to ſuch ſlave Twenty "Pounds during life, and if ſuch ſlave ſhall be made free "by any will, the executors ſhall enter into the ſecurity, "which, if refuſed to be given, the ſaid manumiſſion to "be void and of none effect."

On a Habeas Corpus, iſſued for the purpoſe, the Negroe was brought before the Court in May laſt, and the caſe was argued by council on both ſides; but, as it appeared to be a caſe of the firſt impreſſion, and of conſiderable importance, the Judges took time to conſider of it, and ordered another argument.

In November laſt the caſe was again argued, and on the day following the two Judges who attended the court gave their opinion, that the young Negroe was entitled to her freedom, and ordered her to be ſet at liberty from the illegal detention of the claimant; becauſe the manumiſſion of the old Negroes was good, as to the late maſter and the claimant under him, altho' ſecurity was not given as directed by the act. On this occaſion it was declared from the Bench, that the evident intention of the legiſlature was not to prevent Negroes from being ſet free, but to prevent the pariſh from ſuffering by their being made ſo, and that the law would receive its full operation by a conſtruction, which indemnifies the pariſh from the manumitted ſlaves. That to conſtrue the act in ſuch a manner as to make the manumiſſion void, as to the perſon manumitting, becauſe the law directed ſuch ſecurity to be given, or the manumiſſion to be void and of none effect, would be, to prefer a literal conſtruction to the clear intention of the legiſlature, and that nothing was more common than for the Judges to conſtrue an act according to the ſpirit of it, where the letter and ſpirit did diſagree—That to prefer a literal conſtruction of the act, ſo as to render the manumiſſion void as to the maſter, for his neglect of entering into the ſecurity required, would be, to permit him to illude the ſpirit, by reſorting to ſo unjuſt and iniquitous a principle, as that of puniſhing another perſon for the fault he himſelf had committed, and would promote deceit and impoſition, for, by the manumiſſion itſelf, the Negroe ſuppoſes himſelf to be perfectly freed, the maſter by that act *intends* to make him *believe* the fact to be ſo, and to put it in the power of the maſter, after the Negroe had exerted his induſtry, and had procured ſomething conſiderable for his children begotten in this ſuppoſed ſtate of freedom, to ſay the Negroe was not free, becauſe the maſter, either through deſign or neglect, had omitted to give the ſecurity directed by the law, would be a conſtruction too abſurd for a Court of Juſtice to make of any act of the legiſlature; and that it was a ſolid diſtinction, that an act may be good as to one perſon, and void as to another.

It may not be improper to add, that by a late act, paſſed in the 10th Geo. III. the clauſe, upon which this deciſion was made, is repealed, and a maſter or miſtreſs, manumitting a ſlave, is directed to enter into a bond, to indemnify the townſhip from any charge or incumbrance, which may happen by any manumiſſion made after the publication of that act; in failure whereof, ſuch manumiſſion is (as in the old act) declared to be void, and of none effect.

By a ſubſequent ſection it is declared, that every maſter or miſtreſs of a ſlave, *not manumitted according to this act*, ſhall always be obliged to ſupport ſuch ſlave; ſo that the determination on the clauſe of the former act, ſo repealed, will very clearly be a rule of conſtruction of the one at preſent in force.

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To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

A CONVENIENT Store-Houſe, in the Townſhip of Coventry, Cheſter County, about 34 Miles from Philadelphia, which has been occupied for ſome Years paſt by John Murray, and is, perhaps without Exception, the beſt accuſtomed Store in the County, lying near ſeveral great Roads, as alſo ſeveral Iron-works, on French Creek. For further Particulars, enquire of Joſeph Moore, living in Elbow-Lane, oppoſite the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the Subſcriber, in Coventry aforeſaid. JOHN PUGH.

*N. B.* Any ſingle Perſon inclining to rent the ſame, who can be well recommended, may have Board and other neceſſary Accommodations, on reaſonable Terms, of the Subſcriber aforeſaid. ¶

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ONE DOLLAR Reward.

WENT away, *on the* 12*th of the Twelfth Month*, 1775, *from the ſubſcriber, living in Waterford, Glouceſter county, an Iriſh ſervant fellow, named Thomas Hendrick, about* 20 *or* 21 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 9 *or* 10 *inches high, brown hair, thick lips; had on, or took with him, a pair of ſhoes, a pair of ſtockings, Deer-ſkin breeches, check ſhirt, two jackets, one light coloured, a broadcloth coatee, almoſt new, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by* JOSEPH BURROUGH. †

## DUBLIN, October 12.

### PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

*Wednesday, October 11.*

THE resolutions for the address, read last night, having been committed, Sir Charles Bingham reported from the committee the address pursuant thereto, which was read, first entire, then paragraph by paragraph.

When that clause relative to the Americans, which had been yesterday the chief bone of contention, was read again, Mr. John Hatch proposed to leave it entirely out; but since the great Majority on the former question for that purpose sufficiently shewed him that it was necessary to take some notice of the American troubles, and to testify to the King the loyalty of the Commons, he wished gentlemen would agree to another clause which he had framed, and hoped would satisfy every Member. This clause imported, "to assure his Majesty of the zeal and loyalty of his Irish subjects, who would be ready to testify their hearty attachment to his person and government, in all his just rights, and the support of his legal authority, whensoever his government shall be disturbed in any, even the most distant part of his dominions."

Though this clause seemed to answer every intention, yet many gentlemen adhered firmly to the words of the address, which were a transcript of those in the speech from the throne; and a debate ensued, which was carried on with great eloquence. The arguments of the preceding day were recapitulated, with very few additional reasons; for indeed the subject had been then sufficiently canvassed, and need not be repeated here;—such as were either new or set in a different light, were to the following purport:

The eagerness with which gentlemen who supported the original address insisted on the very words, and so strenuously opposed any alteration, tho' they carry the same meaning, seems to evince that some particular design was couched under them—that it was intended, doubtless, to convey an approbation of those ministers, whose councils had caused and increased the troubles in America, and now breathe nothing but terror to its people. These councils might be fatal, and to approve them indiscriminately, without sufficient grounds (and no evidence was before the house) would only assist the British Ministry to deceive the people, and blind the King. It was said this address was intended only to demonstrate the loyalty of the Commons; and a Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir John Blaquiere) had declared there was no supply to be asked now, in consequence of this testimony. Perhaps none might be asked now; but, in all probability, it soon may—and then they might be told, they had pledged themselves to the King, to assist him against the rebels. But it seemed evident this clause was inserted for another particular purpose. Lord Chatham had said in the British Parliament, that Ireland, to a man, was in favour of the Americans; and this address was intended as a reply to that speech, and to insinuate that it was the general sense of the Irish nation, expressed by their representatives, that the Americans were in actual rebellion: But it was well known many gentlemen in the house were of a contrary opinion, as well as the generality of the people without doors. An Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Solicitor General) had yesterday mentioned the proclamation, and mentioned pains and penalties hanging over those who should act contrary thereto; but Members of Parliament were not to be intimidated by such words, from a freedom of speech, and a freedom of discussion; for proclamations are of no avail, unless sanctified by law;—their intent is not to make law, but to declare and promulgate what the law is. The present dispute is not between Ireland and the Colonies, with whom she hath no connection, but between Great-Britain and her Colonies; and it would be as absurd to take a part, as it would be if they were told a rebellion was broke out in the East-Indies. It was, indeed, an important subject, as great as ever came before any Senate; but it would be highly imprudent to interfere. It is clear they would deprive them of their chartered rights; and if resistance against those who would tear their liberties from them is deemed rebellion, all honest men would be rebels. That those who say this clause is only to shew loyalty and zeal, deceive the house—it is more—it is to decide that the Americans are rebels, without any means of judging clearly they are so. It is evident they had a tax imposed on them without their consent, which tax was to be paid into the British treasury, and not to center in the colonies themselves: The resistance against such taxation ought no more to be stiled rebellion than that at the time of the revolution, which was brought about by resisting against oppressions.-----These arguments were principally used by Mr. Hatch, Mr. Chapman, Mr. French, Mr. George Montgomery, Mr. Barry Barry, Mr. Ogle, &c. &c.

On the other side, it was urged by Mr. Hellen, Capt. Jephson, Col. Burton, and Mr. Carlton, that the words in the address were proper. His Majesty had acquainted the house with the most material and important occurrence that had happened since the last session of Parliament; and hoped, that while his American subjects had departed from their duty, his subjects of Ireland would lay their hearts at the foot of the Throne, and testify their loyalty, and their intention to support his *just* rights and *legal* authority. Could they refuse to do that? This was all that was expected, and less they could not do with any degree of duty and consistency. The amendment implied a doubt that the Americans were in rebellion; but can there be a doubt? Is not America in open war against the King's forces? Is not all civil order dissolved? Is not the administration of the colonies in the hands of usurpers? In this case, our silence would be deemed an approbation of their measures. A neutrality is impossible, as it would be impolitic to be maintained, as it would affront both. The Irish must declare, and for whom is it most just, most prudent, to declare? For Britain, who was breaking down the barriers against our trade, encouraging our manufactures, and extending our commerce; or America, who had refused to trade with us? The proclamation was not without sufficient authority; it was legalized by the resolutions of both the Lords and Commons: And the Earl of Chatham's speech was not held of that consequence, to be contradicted expressly by an address of that house, for many of his speeches were more famous for their boldness than their veracity.

*Mr. Hussey Burgh* had hitherto been silent, and had been employed in framing a fresh clause, as he thought that proposed by Mr. Hatch went too far: It promised assistance against any disturbances which this country was not able to afford. He communicated his amendment to that gentleman; who consented to withdraw that which he had made. Mr. Hussey Burgh then moved for the adoption of his clause, which was, "To assure his Majesty of "their concern to hear that his government had been "disturbed by any dissentions in America; but they had "a firm reliance on the wisdom, justice, and mercy of "his Majesty's councils, to terminate them in the manner that would be most advantageous to the whole of "his dominions."

This motion raised a fresh debate, in which most of the former ground was trod over again. Colonel Brown urged the necessity of contradicting the assertion of Lord Chatham.

*Mr. Gardiner* said the British Ministry were acting like those rash practitioners who prescribe immediate amputation, when any inflammation or gangrene comes on, which might be cured by gentler means; and that agreeing with the words of the original clause would carry us farther than we were aware.

*Captain Hamilton* gave a long detail of the proceedings of the different administrations from Mr. Grenville to Lord North: Said the last war was merely an American war, as it was undertaken solely on their account; inveighed strongly against their ingratitude, and their behaviour in regard to the tea, and concluded they were absolutely rebels.

*Mr. Holmes* spoke in favour of the address; and Mr. Dillon declared he should be against the amendment, as he was against making any mention at all of the Americans.

*Mr. Hussey Burgh* expressed his terror of the consequences that would result from joining in an address, which supported sanguinary measures and urged a vindictive administration to proceed to the last extremities. If the Americans were brought on their knees to the Minister, as had been the favourite expression, they could expect nothing but slavery. A conqueror, when he held his sword over the head of the vanquished, has, indeed, been known to spare his life, but never to give him liberty. To keep the subdued colonies in a state of subjection would require a large standing army, and these troops would be ready, whenever required, to come over and destroy the liberties of the other subjects. Ireland would then be enslaved, since those who are slaves themselves are the fittest to enslave others, and Great-Britain itself would then become only the seat of a wide extended despotism. It is evident Britain has not relinquished her design of destroying the rights of this kingdom; she has torn off already one of the valuable privileges of a free nation, an appeal to the House of Lords; and the book written by Molynex, in defence of Irish rights, was burnt by the hands of the common Hangman. They only wait an opportunity, and it would be wrong to give them the least handle for one. An Hon. Gentleman (Capt. Jephson) has called the Americans the Offspring of Convicts, the Outcasts of this Country: Many of them are so; but why this cruel insult on persons guilty of no crime? The law spared the lives of the forefathers who were criminals, but it is tenfold cruelty to destroy their guiltless children. Many gentlemen have doubtless undertaken to do, as it is called, the King's business in the House, and are to be properly considered for it; but this is the Minister's business, and ought to have an extra charge.

*Sir John Blaquiere* replied, and repeated, that no supply was wanted in consequence of this address; he urged, that the acts in favour of Ireland were resolved on before the war broke out in America, and therefore not held out as any inducement to this expression of loyalty. That it would shortly appear, that 25,000l. per annum had been saved on the military establishment, and near 30,000l. on contingences, therefore the King well deserved any dutiful expressions,

*Mr. Conolly* and *Mr. Yelverton* replied in behalf of the amendment. The latter said a proffer of loyal hearts would soon bring on a supply for the American war, as it was well known the Irish never gave their hearts without their hands; that the Ministry were acting the wish of Caligula: They had cut of the rights of thirteen or fourteen Colonies at once; Ireland would be next, and then, when liberty had but one neck, that too would be lopped off at one stroke.

*Mr. Prime Serjeant* and *Mr. Solicitor General* dwelt on the impropriety of the address, and the question being put on agreeing to the amendment, the House divided,---Ayes, 52; Noes, 92; Majority against the amendment, 40.

When the question was put on the original clause, Mr. Dillon opposed it, and the House divided a second time,---Ayes, 90; Noes, 54; Majority for the clause 36.

Thus the Address was agreed to, as was that to the Lord Lieutenant, reported by Col. Ross.

## WILLIAMSBURG, *January 5.*

*A Letter from Colonels Howe and Woodford to the Hon. the President of the Convention, dated Norfolk, 10 o'clock at night, January 1, 1776.*

"Between 3 and 4 o'clock a severe cannonade began from all the shipping, under cover of which they landed small parties, and set fire to the houses on the wharves. The wind favoured their design, and we believe the flames will become general. In the confusion which they supposed would ensue, they frequently attempted to land; but this, by the bravery of our officers and men, we have hitherto prevented, with only a few men wounded on our side, and we persuade ourselves with a good deal of loss on theirs. Their efforts, and our opposition, still continue. We have stationed ourselves in such a manner as will, we believe, render every thing but burning the houses ineffectual. We wait with impatience your farther orders, and are respectfully, &c."

*Extract of a Letter from Col. Howe, to the President of the Convention, January 2.*

"The burning of the town has made several avenues, which yesterday they had not, so that they may now fire with greater effect. The tide is now rising, and we expect at high water another cannonade. I have only to wish it may be as ineffectual as the last; for we have not one man killed, and but a few wounded. I cannot enter into the melancholy consideration of the women and children running through a crowd of shot to get out of the town, some of them with children at their breast. A few have, I hear, been killed. Does it not call for vengeance, both from God and man! It is but justice to inform you, that I had the pleasure to find every officer ready to execute orders at a moment's warning, and that the men behaved with steadiness and spirit. Col. Stevens went down at my command, and headed some men near the water, where he engaged a party who had landed, with the spirit and conduct of a good officer. Of my friend Col. Woodford it is almost needless to speak; but I cannot avoid expressing, that I received from him every assistance which conduct and spirit could give me."

*Extract of a Letter from Col. Elliot, to Col. Patrick Henry, dated Hampton, January 5, 1776.*

"Enclosed you have the copy of a letter from Col. Woodford to me, dated 3 o'clock yesterday, since which a snow and two small vessels have gone up to Norfolk. She appeared to have a great many men on board, but was not a vessel of war. There are three others (one a brig) in the bay, this morning coming up, which Capt. Barron has just gone to look after. Some little time after my express left Norfolk, with the enclosed, a very heavy firing began, and continued chief part of the night; and a considerable fire was discovered there about dark, which continued burning many hours."

*Norfolk, January 4, 1776, 3 o'clock P. M.*

"About a quarter past 3 on Monday afternoon the whole fleet began a heavy cannonade, which lasted 4 hours, without any intermission, and indeed continued off and on, till last night, since which we have been tolerably quiet. Under the fire of their ships, they landed in many places, and set fire to the houses on the wharves. In these attempts, many of them, we are certain, were killed, and never failed being repulsed by our people. We had not a man killed, and only 5 or 6 wounded, one supposed mortally; and two or three women and children are said to be killed. Providence certainly interfered in our favour, or more lives must have been lost. They once landed and got into the streets with field pieces, but were beat back with loss, and no execution done by their fire. Nine tenths of the town are destroyed, but the fire is now out."

This morning Lieut. Batut, and 5 grenadiers of the 14th regiment, who were wounded at the Great Bridge, with 17 Tories, and 11 Negroes, arrived in town, under a strong guard, from Norfolk. The wounded soldiers are sent to the hospital, most of the Tories and Negroes lodged in the public goal, and Lieut. Batut, with a few others, admitted on their parole.

Yesterday afternoon an express arrived from York, with intelligence that two topsail vessels, and one of a smaller size, had hove in sight, which were suspected to be two men of war and a tender, coming up to cannonade that town; upon which Capt. Gibson, with his West Augusta boys, were immediately ordered to reinforce the troops stationed there, and prevent any of Dunmore's hell-hounds from landing to set fire to the houses. Many gentlemen volunteers likewise went from this city, to assist their brethren of York; and our worthy Delegates, then sitting in Convention, formed themselves under that old intrepid warrior Col. Andrew Lewis, for the protection of the city. Capt. Gibson had marched but a little distance from town, when he was met by Col. Henry, from York, with the agreeable intelligence, that the two large vessels were one a provision vessel from Cork, deep laden with beef, butter, potatoes, &c. the other from the Grenades, loaded with rum, sugar, and several other necessaries, and the small vessel the brave Capt. Barron, carrying them up the river, out of the reach of the men of war.

## CAMBRIDGE, *January 4.*

On Wednesday, the week before last, Major General Lee set out for Rhode-Island: He was attended from hence by his guard and a party of rifle-men; and from Providence, by the cadet company of that place, and a number of minute-men. He entered the town of Newport the Monday following, preceded by the cadets, his guard, and the rifle-men. While there, he called before him a number of obnoxious persons, to whom he tendered an oath of fidelity to the country, which was taken by all of them, excepting Col. Joseph Wanton, jun. Nicholas Lechmere, and Richard Beale, two custom-house officers, who refused taking it; upon which they were put under guard, and brought to Providence. The General, after having viewed the island, and given directions for erecting some fortifications, set out for Providence on Wednesday, from whence he came to town last Saturday.

A gentleman who came passenger in a transport, which arrived at Boston last week from London, informs, that 26 sail of vessels, laden with stores and provisions, were, when he left England, sailed or fitting out for Boston, for the support of the garrison the present winter; but that no troops may be expected before the spring: And that 110 fine large sheep were brought out in the vessel in which he came passenger, but that *only two* of them were carried into Boston alive.

Last Saturday about 120 more of the inhabitants of Boston arrived at Chelsea.

We are credibly informed, that the Ministerial troops in Boston are dying fast with the scurvy; that it is judged their stores cannot last them many weeks longer; and that their fuel cannot last them but about six days.

It is confidently reported that General Howe is come to the determination of sending out of Boston all those who refuse to take up arms in the service of the Ministry.

It is said Admiral Shuldham is arrived at Boston to supercede Admiral Graves.

At the same time arrived seven transports we hear without any troops.

## WORCESTER, *January 5.*

*Extract of a letter from an officer at Roxbury to his friend in this town, dated December 29.*

"General P—— was over here yesterday, informs us that some of our privateers have taken another prize, and were towing her into Beverly, said to be one that came out with that which brought the Congress; she has got the cannon belonging to the carriages that were taken in the last ship."

## NEW-YORK, *January 11.*

*Montreal, Dec. 2.* "Last night General Wooster received information by letters from Boucharville, that a plan was laid for cutting off the communication between General Montgomery's army and our garrison, and at one stroke, to destroy all the friends of the United Colonies; that a magazine of arms, &c. was deposited with a Captain of the Militia, that the scheme was concerted, and to be conducted by St. Luc Lacorne, who had a strong party in readiness to put it in execution.

"On this intelligence, Colonel Ritzma, with a detachment of 100 men, among whom was part of my company, was ordered in quest of the principal persons mentioned in the information.—About ten o'clock at night, embarked in three batteaus, crossed the river, and marched about 12 miles to Boucharville, where we surprised and took St Luc Lacorne, his son in law, Major Campbell, and several others, whom we brought to General Wooster, who ordered them to La Praire, in order to be sent down to one of the United Colonies.

"I do not think the information was supported by sufficient evidence, but it was such as made it indispensible for the General to act as he did; and St. Luc Lacorne was known to be a very dangerous person in Canada.—Our garrison is weak, but General Wooster is taking the most prudent and spirited measures to put it in the best order of defence possible.—I hope a full conviction of the very great importance of this place, and the necessity of a powerful army to defend the possession, in obtaining which Providence has favoured us in so remarkable a manner, will stimulate the United Colonies to send speedy and ample supplies of men, well fitted with every article necessary to that end; 10,000 men will secure the country against all attempts that may be made to retake it from them."

## PHILADELPHIA, *January 17.*

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Continental Service, dated, Before Quebec, December 16, 1775.*

"General Carleton escaped from Montreal by paddling with his hands by our men in the night, and got safe to Quebec, where he gave immediate orders for all that would not take up arms to leave the city.

"We have upon the Plains of Abraham, a battery of gabines filled with ſnow, and water poured on till it froze quite hard, which does very well, and we have ſome mortars in St. Roc, behind a Tory's houſe, at a little diſtance from the Palace gate, from both of which we have put them into ſome confuſion, and ſet the town on fire in ſeveral places; we have rouſed them up theſe five nights ſucceſſively, and I believe they are almoſt tired out. Yeſterday we ſent a flag of truce to them, which they would not receive, and it was with great difficulty the raw ſailors could be prevented from firing on the perſon who carried it. General Montgomery, in that, offered a ſafe convoy to Carleton, and Cramahe, Lieut. Governor, but he would not read it. Laſt Saturday night we made the Indians fire ſeveral letters into the town with bows and arrows, which were found by the inhabitants, and are circulating through the town. One was directed to the inhabitants, informing of our requeſts, and the conſequence of a refuſal;—and another to Carleton, threatning him with immediate death, unleſs he gave up the city. Was it not for Carleton, Cramahe, Colonel M'Clean, a Scotchman (who was taken up by the Congreſs at New-York, but denied all interfering in the diſpute, when at the ſame time he had a commiſſion to raiſe men) and Hanſlie, Collector of the Cuſtoms, we ſhould have been in Quebec before now; but in a few nights we are to take it by ſtorm, to play from both batteries, attack in the lower town, and ſcale the walls with ladders, which are almoſt finiſhed: All that get ſafe into the city will live well, for they are allowed to plunder, and take what they pleaſe."

By a gentleman, arrived here from South-Carolina, we are informed, that the miniſterial fleet, with Lord William Campbell on board, unable to obtain water or any ſupplies whatever, had ſailed, and it was ſuppoſed for Georgia. The women and children, who had left Charleſtown, were returned to it. And ſome of the principal Tories having been ſecured, their deluded neighbours were convinced they had been groſly impoſed upon, ſome of whom had given up their arms, and others joined the aſſociation. In ſhort, that all trifling miſunderſtandings were cleared up, and the whole province was united in oppoſition to the arbitrary meaſures of Adminiſtration.

By authentic advices from the Camp at Cambridge, of the 3d and 4th inſtant, we learn, that the bay and harbour of Boſton yet continue open; that a man of war is ſo ſtationed as to command the entrance of Salem, Beverly and Marblehead harbours—That 500 freſh troops had arrived from Ireland—two regiments had gone to Halifax—two had puſhed into the river St. Lawrence in hopes of getting to Quebec, which was very doubtful—That the two regiments arrived at Boſton were the 55th and 17th—That Admiral Shuldham was alſo arrived—An intelligent perſon got out of Boſton the 3d inſtant, who informed Gen. Waſhington that a fleet conſiſting of 9 tranſports, containing 360 men, were ready to ſail under convoy of the Scarborough and Fowey men of war, with 2 bomb veſſels and ſome flat-bottomed boats; their avowed deſtination in Boſton was to Newport, but it was generally ſuppoſed to be Long-Iſland or Virginia—That a number of other tranſports are taking in water, and they are baking large quantities of biſcuit in Boſton, ſome ſay for the uſe of the ſhipping, who are to lay in Nantucket-road on account of the ice, while others believe a more important movement is in agitation:—This perſon alſo informs, that they have not the leaſt idea in Boſton of attacking our lines, but will be very thankful to be permitted to remain quiet—That before Gen. Burgoyne's departure it was circulated through the army, in order to keep the ſoldiery quiet under their diſtreſſes, that the diſputes would ſoon be ſettled, and that he was going to England for that purpoſe—That they had intelligence at Boſton of 4 veſſels having ſailed from Hiſpaniola for this continent ſome time ago, laden with arms and ammunition.——Our advices conclude with the following anecdote:—That upon the King's ſpeech arriving at Boſton, a great number of them were reprinted and ſent out to our lines on the 2d of January, which being alſo the day of forming the new army, the great Union Flag was hoiſted on Proſpect Hil, in compliment to the United Colonies—this happening ſoon after the ſpeeches were delivered at Roxbury, but before they were received at Cambridge, the Boſton gentry ſuppoſed it to be a token of the deep impreſſion the ſpeech had made, and a ſignal of ſubmiſſion—That they were much diſappointed at finding ſeveral days elapſe without ſome formal meaſure leading to a ſurrender, with which they had began to flatter themſelves.---When theſe accounts came away the army were all in barracks, in good health and ſpirits----That 5000 militia had taken the places of thoſe ſoldiers who would not ſtay beyond their time of ſervice; that they were good troops, and the whole army impatient for an opportunity of action.

The following gentlemen are choſen officers of the ſixth battalion of this province, which is to be raiſed in York and Cumberland counties, two companies in the former, and ſix in the latter.

*Colonel.* William Irvine.
*Lieutenant Colonel.* Thomas Hartley.
*Major.* James Dunlap.
*Captains.* David Grier, Abraham Smith, Samuel Hay, Jeremiah Tolbert, William Rippie, Moſes M'Clean, James A. Wilſon, Robert Adams.
*Lieutenants.* William Alexander, Bernard Eichleberger, John M'Donald, Robert White, William Bratton, Jonn M'Dowel, Lewis Buſh, John Greer.
*Second Lieutenants.* Alexander Parker, Samuel M'Pherſon, John Alexander, —— M'Clelland, Edward Stille, Archibald M'Calliſter, junior, John Brooks, ---------- Brown.
*Enſigns.* Samuel Montgomery, William Nichols, William Graham, William Miller, William Luſk, John Murray, Robert Hoops, William Brown.
*Adjutant.* John Brooks.

IN CONGRESS, *January* 11, 1776.

WHEREAS it appears to this Congreſs, that ſeveral evil diſpoſed perſons, in order to obſtruct and defeat the efforts of the United Colonies in the defence of their juſt rights, have attempted to depreciate the BILLS of CREDIT emitted by the authority of this Congreſs.

*Reſolved therefore,* That if any perſon ſhall hereafter be ſo loſt to all virtue and regard for this country, as to refuſe to receive the ſaid bills in payment, or obſtruct or diſcourage the currency or circulation thereof, and ſhall be duly convicted by the Committee of the city, county, or diſtrict, or in caſe of an appeal from their deciſion, by the Aſſembly, Convention, Council, or Committee of Safety of the colony where he ſhall reſide, ſuch perſon ſhall be deemed, publiſhed, and treated as an enemy of his country; and precluded from all trade or intercourſe with the inhabitants of theſe colonies.

*Extract from the minutes.*
*Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,*
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

*From the* ESSEX GAZETTE, *of January 4.*

*Watertown, December 25, 1775.*

THE Committee for propagating the manufacturing of SALT-PETRE, in the colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, having been ſo happy as to diſcover an eaſy, ſimple, and ſucceſsful method of making that article with earth from under old buildings, are ſufficiently warranted (from their own experience) to recommend the following proceſs as eaſy and infalliible.

The ſubſcriber has himſelf aſſiſted in making 50 weight of good ſalt-petre in five days by this method, and that from 40 buſhels of earth only taken from under one old houſe; and I know of no perſon who has tried the following method, but what has had nearly the ſame ſucceſs; and whoever tries the experiment, will meet with ſucceſs greatly to his ſatisfaction, provided his earth be good. For that purpoſe take earth from under any old building (whether meeting-houſe, dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable or other building) where the earth has been long covered from the weather; dig about 6 or 8 inches deep, and a little experience will teach you to chuſe that which is looſe, light and crumbly, and has a bitteriſh or ſouriſh allom-like taſte upon the tongue; light ſandy or loomy earth, ſuch as water eaſily penetrates, works the kindeſt. Fill your leech-tubs with thoſe earths, obſerving to run your liquor through three leeches one after another, before you bale it, pouring water on the ſecond and third leeches, until all the nitre is extracted, which you muſt judge by the taſte. When you have collected a ſufficient quantity of this liquor for boiling, you muſt have alſo in readineſs a quantity of common lie drawn from aſhes, of the ſtrength of about five gallons of lie drawn from a buſhel of aſhes; mix theſe two liquors together (in a proper veſſel) in the proportion of three parts of the former to one of the latter, and you will immediately perceive a turbidneſs to ariſe, and the liquor to look like new beer; let it ſtand quiet a few hours, and an earthy ſediment will ſettle to the bottom, leaving the liquor clear; remove this liquor (carefully from the ſediment) into your kettle, either by drawing it off at a tap 3 or 4 inches from the bottom of your ſettling-tub, or by carefully dipping it off as you pleaſe; boil down this liquor until you find (by ſitting a little in a cool place) it ſhoots pretty full of chryſtals, then dip it out into a tub, let it ſtand one or two hours to ſettle, then pour it off into wooden trays previouſly wet with cold water, and ſet them in a cool place, and in 24 hours you may pour off the liquor from the chryſtals; the liquor you pour off (called the mother of ſalt-petre) you may either boil down again until it will chryſtalize, or (which is leſs trouble) you may mix it with your next liquor while it is ſettling; if you have a mind for a large crop from one boiling, you may continue to fill the kettle you intend to boil off in with hot liquor from your other kettle, and that with cold liqour from your ſettling tub, until you think proper to bail off, obſerving all other directions as above; except you obſerve the liquor to look of a darkiſh colour, in that caſe dip it out into your ſettling tub, and after a proper time pour it off from the ſediment into your kettle, and boil it down and chryſtalize as above. It was in this way that I made 50 weight in five days. If you carefully obſerve the foregoing directions, your firſt chryſtals will be ſo clean, that (for further clarifying) they will need only to be put into a clean kettle, cover them about two inches with pure water, raiſe the heat until they are diſſolved, remove them from the fire, let them ſtand about 15 minutes to ſettle, pour it again into your coolers and ſet it aſide, when it will again ſhoot into chryſtals; the liquor you pour off you may boil down and chryſtalize again and again, until all the water is evaporated. This method of clarifying ſalt-petre is very eaſy, and if you find once doing it not ſufficient to render your ſalt-petre pure, you may repeat it as often as you pleaſe, and your ſalt-petre will loſe nothing but its filth; and I think this method preferable to that hazardous one of fluxing the ſalt-petre with a vehement fire.

I have met with ſeveral gentlemen who object to the foregoing method on account of the large proportion of alkaline lie made uſe of, ſuppoſing that the ſalt-petre thus produced may contain ſo much of the alkaline ſalt, as to render it unfit for the important purpoſe for which it is deſigned: Therefore, leſt this opinion ſhould ſo far prevail as to prevent people from entering fully into the practice of this ſucceſsful method, let it be obſerved, that nitre (proper ſo called) is a ſpiritous fluid matter, and will never become ſolid until it is fixed to and blended with ſome ſolid ſubſtance, which muſt ſerve it as a baſis, and becomes the cauſe of its ſolidity; and when it is imbibed by the above earths, it adheres to and becomes intimately blended with certain particles which are called its terrene baſis; and the only ſecret in making ſalt-petre (from theſe earths) conſiſts in ſeparating from the nitre this terrene baſis, and in furniſhing it with a vegetable alkaline baſis, and thus is formed that neutral ſalt, called ſalt-petre. This ſeparation and addition is performed by mixing the two lies as abovementioned, upon which mixing, the nitre (having a greater fondneſs for the alkaline ſalts than for its former earthy baſis) inſtantaneouſly forſakes its terrene baſis, and unites with the alkaline ſalts, and this earthy matter (being thus forſaken of the nitre) ſubſides to the bottom of the veſſel, in form of a light earthy ſubſtance; and when this ſeparation is thus performed, there is nothing more needful but to concentrate the nitre, by evaporating the water to a proper degree, and (without the leaſt difficulty) the whole of the nitre will ſhoot into ſalt-petre chryſtals, provided the lie had ſufficiently furniſhed it with an alkaline baſis, for it is abſolutely certain that the nitre will forſake its terrene baſis and form into ſalt-petre as far as it finds this alkaline baſis to form upon, and no farther, and the want of a ſufficient quantity of theſe alkaline ſalts has been the ſole reaſon why great numbers of perſons have either not been able to reduce their liquor to chryſtals at all, or elſe their chryſtals have been ſmall in quantity and very foul—therefore ſhould your nitre lie be very ſtrong you may add one third aſh lie inſtead of one quarter, ſhould the proportion be a little overplus, it will not in the leaſt injure your ſalt-petre.

WM. WHITING, Chairman of the Salt-petre Committee.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Dec. 27, 1775. Read and accepted, and ordered that Dr. Whiting ſee that the ſame be printed in the ſeveral news papers.

Atteſt. SAMUEL FREEMAN, Clerk.

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*As an encouragement to the good people of this province to engage in the manufactory of Salt-petre, agreeable to the above or any other eaſy proceſs, and which may be done by almoſt every farmer, we would juſt remind them that the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, on the 25th of November laſt,*

RESOLVED, "*That the ſum of* TWENTY-FIVE "POUNDS *be paid for every hundred weight of good* "*merchantable Salt-petre, that ſhall be made and manu-* "*factured in this province, and delivered to the Committee* "*of Safety within the ſpace of twelve months,*" *or in proportion for a larger or ſmaller quantity.*

On Sunday next a collection will be made at ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, both morning and afternoon, for the benefit of the poor of that congregation.

MARRIED. At Princeton, DOCTOR BENJAMIN RUSH, of this city, to Miss JULIA STOCKTON, daughter of the Honourable RICHARD STOCKTON, Eſq;

*** The Officers of the ſecond battalion of the county of Bucks are earneſtly requeſted to meet at the houſe of Mr. John Bogart, on Thurſday, the 25th inſt. at 10 o'clock, when matters of the utmoſt importance will be laid before them.

IN COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

*Philadelphia, January* 9, 1776.

*Reſolved,* That Doctor Cadwallader, Doctor Bond, Doctor Kuhn, Doctor Ruſh, and Doctor Shippen, jun. be requeſted to examine all candidates who ſhall offer as Surgeons to the different battalions, and that no perſon be appointed by this board to the office of Surgeon, without firſt obtaining a certificate of his abilities from at leaſt three of the above Gentlemen, and that they appoint a day for examanation as ſoon as is convenient.

*Reſolved,* That this Committee will, on the 12th of February next, proceed to the appointment of Chaplains to the ſix battalions raiſed in this province by order of Congreſs. *Extract from the Minutes,*

WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

*Princeton, January* 12, 1776.

THE Provincial Congreſs of New-Jerſey are to meet at the City of New-Brunſwick, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt of this inſtant January, on Buſineſs of the greateſt importance. *By Order of the Committee of Safety,*

SAMUEL TUCKER, Preſident.

*Cheſter, January* 10, 1776.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 1ſt day of February next, on the premiſes, one full half part of one ſixth part of an Iron Forge, Slitting-mill, Griſt-mill, Saw-mill, and two Tracts of Land, containing 129 acres, and allowance; ſituate in Aſton, Thornbury and Middletown; and the other containing 3 acres, ſituate in Thornbury; ſubject to a mortgage to John Peirce, for 100l. bounded by land of Perſifor Frazer, Joſeph Talbot, Iſaac Taylor, and others; late the eſtate of James Thompſon; ſeized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. †

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 1ſt day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 100 acres; bounded by lands of Robert Walker, Samuel Teloyd, Iſaac Montgomery, John Henderſon, and Robert Cain; late the eſtate of Robert Montgomery; ſeized and taken in execution by

*January* 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ‡

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 2d day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Weſt-town townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 252 acres and one fifth of an acre; bounded by lands of Philip Taylor, John Yearſley, and Richard Collett; late the eſtate of John Hunt; ſeized and taken in execution by ‡

*January* 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on the 3d day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain tenement, plantation and tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 142 acres; bounded by lands of James Flelack, Jeffery Bentley, John Bentley, and Thomas Scott; late the eſtate of Patrick Carſon; ſeized and taken in execution by

*January* 10, 1776. NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ‡

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 3d day of February next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate on High-ſtreet, in the Borough of Cheſter, containing 30 feet in breadth, and 120 in depth; ſubject to an annuity or groundrent of 3l. per annum, to Joſeph Howell. And alſo a certain other meſſuage, and lot of ground, ſituate in Cheſter aforeſaid, containing in breadth 34 feet, and in depth 240 feet; ſubject to an annuity or groundrent of 2l. per annum, to Francis Richardſon; late the eſtate of John Schantlan; ſeized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ‡

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RUN away in the night of the 15th inſt. from the Subſcriber, living in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, an Engliſh ſervant girl, named Ann Watſon, about five feet high, has dark hair, a pale complexion, and marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when ſhe went away a dark brown ſtuff gown, a blue quilt, check apron, red cloak, and black hat, wears a Queen's night-cap, made of plain linen; looks very innocent, but is given to drink. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ THOMAS DOWMAN.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on the 14th of September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Jerſey, within three miles of Philadelphia, a Dutch ſervant man, named Jacob Grips, about 27 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, well ſet, round viſage, fair complexion, brown hair, has three large ſcars proceeding from one place on his forehead, is a butcher by trade; had on, and took with him, a half-worn felt hat, a light coloured thickſet coat, half-worn, a black and white ſtriped under jacket, one red ditto, with bone buttons, a pair of black pluſh breeches, ozenbrigs ſhirt, a pair of tow trowſers, white yarn ſtockings, and neats leather ſhoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MARMADUKE COOPER. 7ſ.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 7th inſtant, an apprentice lad, named *William Tonry*, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well ſet, wears his own hair, of a ſandy colour, curled, fair complexion, between 19 and 20 years of age; had on, and took with him, a ſuit of ſuperfine broadcloth, of a purple colour, about half-worn, a blue ſurtout, a pair of leather breeches, and a pair of black knit breeches, one white ſhirt, two others of brown linen, one new the other patched in ſeveral places, ſeveral pair of ſtockings, worſted and yarn, two muſlin ſtocks, a beaver hat about half-worn, one pair of ſhoes. Whoever takes up the above apprentice and will bring him to the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

*January* 15, 1776. THOMAS HUMPHREYS.

N. B. The above *William Tonry* has been ſeen at Trenton, on his way to New-York, in company with one *William Gibney*, a deſerter from the firſt battalion in Philadelphia. They have both changed their ſurnames. *William Tonry* goes by the name of *William Brown*, and *William Gibney* by the name of *William Drake*. ¶

*December* 7, 1775.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper-Dublin, Philadelphia county, a ſorrel HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, has two white hind feet, paces and trots, is about 15 hands high, when he went away was ſhod behind and before. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and returns him, ſhall have the above reward. JOHN WEIS. ¶

[Advertiſements omitted will be in our next.]

*In Committee, New-Caſtle, October 14, 1775.*

A COMPLAINT having been made to this Committee, at a former ſitting thereof, againſt Capt. Alexander Porter, for not obſerving the 20th of July laſt as a day faſting and prayer, agreeable to the appointment of the Continental Congreſs, and for employing his Negroes in the buſineſs of his farm on that day, thereby ſhewing a contempt of the Congreſs, Captain Porter now came before the Committee, and, after diſclaiming all intention of offering any contempt to that reſpectable body, aſſented to the following conceſſions, which were voted ſatisfactory, viz.

Whereas Captain Alexander Porter has been charged with employing his Negroes in the Buſineſs of his farm, on the day appointed and recommended by the Honourable Continental Congreſs to be obſerved as a day of faſting, prayer and humiliation, at this alarming period; he the ſaid Captain Porter acknowledges the charge, and declares publicly before this Committee, that he is heartily ſorry for the ſame; and for the uneaſineſs or diſpleaſure thereby occaſioned to his countrymen; and promiſes, that for the future he will carefully avoid ſuch conduct, and ſtrictly obſerve the rules and directions of ſaid Congreſs.

*A true Extract from the Minutes,*
J. BOOTH, Secretary.

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ALTHOUGH my conduct upon the above ſtate is apparently contrary to the reſolves of the Congreſs, yet as all tranſactions are to be conſidered and judged under the circumſtances upon which they are acted. I flatter myſelf the impartial public will not, upon being made acquainted with them, think that there was any intention in me of acting in contempt to that worthy body, but on the contrary, that my conduct was ſuch as any man (who would not wiſh to injure his country, at this alarming criſis, when a hearty and perfect union, in oppoſition to the meaſures purſued by the minions of power in adminiſtration, is neceſſary and expedient, to free our countrymen in America from a compleat ſyſtem of ſlavery) under the ſame circumſtances, would have adopted.—On Monday, the 17th of July, I began, with my Negroes, to ſecure near four thouſand dozen of wheat ſheaves in ſtack, &c. which they had been cutting for two weeks preceeding, and then ſtood in parcels in the field; the ſcarcity of men to be hired in harveſt laid me under the neceſſity of reaping all with my own Negroes.—The wheat ſtood ſo long ripe, before cut, that it began to ſpoil, and rendered the immediate ſecuring of it the more expedient, leſt wet weather came, which would have entirely deſtroyed the crop; my black people continued bringing home the produce of the harveſt field on the day recommended as a day of faſting, &c. by the Congreſs, and for ſome time after; and I in reality thought the ſecuring my wheat, which had taken the greateſt part of the year in raiſing, when in an immediate danger of ſpoiling, was a work of neceſſity; and as the works of neceſſity and mercy are allowed to be done even on the Lord's day, both by the laws of God and Man, I concluded, if there was a diſpenſation from divine inſtitutions in caſes of neceſſity or mercy, certainly no human reſolve was to be conſtrued with more rigour than a divine law. An apprehenſion prevailing in the neighbourhood of the Negroes riſing, and deſtroying the white people, occaſioned ſeveral families to keep watch all night, expecting every minute to be attacked by them, was a further reaſon which induced me to keep them at work that day, thereby preventing them running through the country, putting good people in fear, and, if any riſing to do miſchief was on foot, of an opportunity of conſulting about the ways and means of effecting it.—For theſe reaſons I employed my Negroes in the buſineſs of my farm, and not in contempt of the order of the Congreſs, whoſe ſalutary meaſures, in defence of the liberties of America, I hold in the greateſt reverence and eſteem, and will ſupport them to the utmoſt of my power.

But it is worthy of obſervation, that although the work was done the 20th of July, and publicly known, there was no notice taken of it by the Committee, who had frequently ſat, until the 1ſt of October, the time the election for the repreſentatives for the county came on; then a few individuals, from principles of malice or envy, or from a deſire of obtaining a ſeat in the Houſe of Aſſembly, either for themſelves or their friends, made the complaint to the Committee of Inſpection for New-Caſtle county, and carried their malicious intention by a bare majority of votes; the Committee reſerving to me the liberty of publiſhing to the world the circumſtances attending the tranſaction, in juſtification of my conduct, together with their publication.

ALEXANDER PORTER.

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To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

THAT valuable LOT of GROUND and premiſes, whereon he now lives, at the corner of Fourth and Pine-ſtreets, containing in breadth, on Fourth-ſtreet, 20 feet, and extends, on Pine-ſtreet, 60 feet, whereon is erected a good three-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, a frame ditto, two-ſtory, with a bake-oven; alſo a good ſtable and yard. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to JAMES BROWN.

*N. B.* The whole is clear of groundrent. ¶

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To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, and may be entered on the beginning of April next,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of 183 acres, and 144 perches of land, or thereabouts, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county of Bucks, about 17 miles from the city of Philadelphia, on the road leading therefrom to Wright's-town; there are on the premiſes a new ſtone dwelling-houſe and log kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, ſmith's ſhop, barn and ſtables; a never-failing ſpring of water near the door, alſo a young orchard of 120 trees; about 100 acres are good arable land, 8 acres or thereabouts good meadow, and as much more may be made and watered; there is water in all the fields except one, which may with very little inconvenience be ſupplied. A ſtream of water, which ſcarcely ever fails in the drieſt ſeaſon, runs through the premiſes, on which may be erected any kind of water works; the ſituation is high and pleaſant, and near ſeveral merchant mills and places of worſhip; the whole is in good repair. The title and terms will be made known, by applying to MATTHIAS FENTON. ¶

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TO BE SOLD,

AN *ENGLISH* SERVANT Maid's Time, who has 3 Years and 7 Months to ſerve, can waſh, iron, and ſow exceeding well, has been uſed to Children; ſold for Want of Employ. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

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*December 12, 1775.*

CAME to the plantation belonging to the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Lancaſter county, ſome time in June laſt, FOUR SHEEP. The owner thereof is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take them away. JACOB ENK. ¶

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BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of January inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Faans, the Sign of the King of Pruſſia, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued into the Northern Liberties, a certain two ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, ſouthward of Poplar Lane, in the Northern Liberties aforeſaid, containing in front 40 feet, and in depth 230 feet, to a certain intermediate ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets aforeſaid; together with all and ſingular other the buildings and improvements on the ſaid lot erected; ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds, currency, per annum; late the eſtate of John Duffy; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

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BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 22d day of January inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Anthony Fortune, in Southwark, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front 19 feet, or thereabouts, and in depth about 80 feet; bounded by ground of Silas Ingles, George Hardin, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of ----- per annum; late the eſtate of Samuel Ridley; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

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*Cheſter County, Twelfth-Month 13, 1775.*

To be ſold by public vendue, on the 20th day of the Firſt-Month next, at the houſe of Joſeph Gibbons, in Weſt-town, the following articles, viz.

A WEAVER's LOOM, Slays and Geers, with other utenſils fitting to carry on the weaving buſineſs; alſo a ſtove, and ſome wearing apparel, mall and wedges, pitching axe, &c. likewiſe a ſilver watch, with ſundry other articles; late the effects of Francis Miller; attached for the uſe of the ſaid Miller's creditors, and ſold by GEORGE ASHBRIDGE, THOMAS TAYLOR, and CALEB JAMES, Auditors.

N. B. All perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid *Miller*, are deſired to give their attendance, at the houſe of Jacob James, in Goſhen, on the 27th day of ſaid month, in order to bring in their accounts, that the dividend may be adjuſted by ſaid Auditors. † 5 W.

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NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of *Jeremiah Patterſon*, late of Cheſter county, that the Auditors appointed by the Court, intend to meet at the houſe of John Scott, in the townſhip of Willis-town, in ſaid county, on the 30th day of this inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the morning; at which time and place, thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid *Patterſon*, are deſired to attend with their accounts and vouchers, that their accounts may be proved before them according to law; the Auditors intending to make their report to the Court, as ſoon as poſſible, that a Dividend may be made among the Creditors: Such, therefore, as do not attend, may blame none but themſelves, if they ſhould be excluded. All perſons indebted to ſaid *Patterſon*, are deſired to come and pay the ſame forthwith, to prevent coſts.

JOSHUA ASHBRIDGE,
*Firſt-Month 2, 1776.* ISAAC MASSEY,
¶ JESSE GARRETT.

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THIS is to deſire all perſons, who have any demands againſt *James Hutcheſon*, lately abſconded, to attend at the houſe of John Shultz, Innkeeper, in York-town, before us, on Monday, the 22d day of this inſtant January, with their accounts or demands, properly authenticated, in order to receive their dividends of the money ariſing from the ſale of the eſtate of the ſaid *James*, which was attached by the Sheriff, and ſold by MICHAEL HAHN, WILLIAM MATHERS, WILLIAM WHITE, Auditors.

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THIS is to deſire all perſons, who have any demands againſt *William Murphy*, lately abſconded, to attend at the houſe of John Shultz, Innkeeper, in York-town, before us, on Monday, the 22d day of this inſtant January, with their accounts or demands, properly authenticated, in order to receive their dividends of the money ariſing from the ſale of the eſtate of the ſaid *William*, which was attached by the Sheriff, and ſold by MICHAEL HAHN, WILLIAM MATHERS, WILLIAM WHITE, Auditors. ¶

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*Germantown, January 5, 1776.*

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 25th inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A LARGE commodious ſtone Dwelling-houſe, ſuitable for a Gentleman's country ſeat; with a large barn and cyder-houſe; alſo nine acres of very valuable land, being meadow, orchard, and garden; the houſe is ſituated nearly oppoſite to John Jones's tanyard. The vendue to be held at Andrew Heath's, in Germantown, at the Sign of the Sadler's Arms, at one o' clock in the afternoon; where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

MAGDALENE MACKANET.

*N. B.* Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid place, may know the terms, by applying to the abovementioned MAGDALENE MACKANET, or ANDREW HEATH. ¶

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*Philadelphia, January 4, 1776.*

SHIP TIMBER,
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A LARGE quantity, conſiſting of riſing timbers, floor timbers and knees; the riſing timbers to be from eight to nine feet long in each arm; the floor timbers from 17 to 19 feet long, to riſe from 20 to 30 inches in 14 feet, and to be leſt deep in the throat; the knees to be about 5 feet long in the arm and 6 in the body; the whole of the timber to be very large. Any perſon having a quantity of the above articles, may apply to DAVID THOMSON, or FRANCIS GRICE, Shipcarpenters, who will pay ready money for the ſame.

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ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to take notice, that I have put my books, bonds, notes, and papers into the hands of George Campbell, of the city of Philadelphia, Attorney at law, and have impowered him to act for me in ſettling them. I further requeſt they will be ſpeedy in paying to him their reſpective debts, which will prevent their being put in ſuit againſt them. RANDLE MITCHELL.

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SPERMACETI LAMP-OIL

Is continued to be ſold, at Four Shillings and Six-pence per GALLON, by

RICHARD WELLS,

In Arch-ſtreet, near the Sign of the LEOPARD. ALSO REFINED SPERMACETI, AND SPERMACETI CANDLES, in large and ſmall Boxes.

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AN ENGLISH STOVE GRATE

WAS ſome time ago ſent to a perſon in the country by an unknown hand, but as it is ſuppoſed to have been deſigned for ſome other place, this public notice is given, and the owner is deſired to apply to the Printers for further information. ¶

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A few PIPES of choice Teneriffe WINE,
PORT WINE, by the Quarter Caſk or Dozen,
Old BARBADOS SPIRIT, by the Hogſhead or Quarter Caſk,
WEST-INDIA RUM, Molaſſes, and Coffee,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY.
4 W.

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ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the former Committee for this City and Liberties, for the purchaſe of Powder, Flints, Lead, &c. are earneſtly requeſted to ſend in their Accounts, on or before the 20th Inſtant to us, the Subſcribers, who are appointed a Sub-Committee for the receiving and ſettling the ſame.

JOHN BAYARD,
GEORGE SCHLOSSER,
JAMES COPPERTHWAIT.

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*Philadelphia, December 5, 1775.*

MRS. BRODEAU, from ENGLAND,

TAKES this Method of acquainting her Friends and the Public in general, that ſhe has opened a BOARDING SCHOOL, in Walnut-ſtreet, near the Corner of Fourth-ſtreet, where young LADIES will be genteely boarded, and taught to read and ſpeak the French and Engliſh Language, the Tambour, Embroidery, and every Kind of uſeful and ornamental NEEDLE-WORK.

*Mrs. Brodeau* hopes to prove by her Aſſiduity and Attention to the Morals and Behaviour of thoſe Ladies entruſted to her Care, that ſhe in ſome Meaſure merits the Recommendation ſhe has been favoured with from her native Country.

Any Perſon deſirous of Information concerning the Character and Recommendation of Mrs. *Brodeau*, may apply to either of us, ROBERT MORRIS, B. FRANKLIN.

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BENJAMIN DAVIES

Has remaining on Hand, at his Store, in Third-ſtreet, 5 Doors below the Bunch of Grapes Tavern,

A QUANTITY of 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. and 8d. NAILS; BRASS, IRON, and SADLERY WARES; STEEL; CARRIAGE BOXES; IRON POTS, and BAKING KETTLES; which he will ſell very low for Caſh. ¶

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MADE his ESCAPE from the Conſtable of Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county, the night of the 16th of November, 1775, a certain *Joſeph Doan*, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, black hair; had on, when he went away, a white ſurtout coat; his other clothes unknown. Whoever will take up ſaid *Doan*, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have SEVEN POUNDS reward, paid by

¶ PHILIP HINKLE, Conſtable.

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ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of LAWRENCE GROWDON, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge their ſeveral Debts, in order to enable the Subſcriber to pay off the Legacies, due by the laſt Will of the ſaid LAWRENCE.

¶ JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Executor.

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JOHN FISHER, Bruſhmaker,
Of the Borough of Lancaſter,

BEGS the favour of the public, eſpecially thoſe farmers who are provided with large troops of hogs, to ſave the briſtles, and bring them to the next ſtore or ſhop, if too far from Lancaſter; and the gentlemen ſtore and ſhop-keepers are hereby humbly requeſted to pay for each pound of briſtles (combed) One Shilling Pennſylvania currency. The briſtles may be taken off when ſcalded, and then the wool combed out. The gentlemen ſtore and ſhop-keepers are hereby further humbly requeſted, as patriots, to encourage the ſaving of that uſeful article the briſtles, and not to refuſe any, whether of old or young hogs, brought them for ſale. They ſhall run no riſk, but be very well ſatisfied for their trouble. The ſaid John Fiſher continues to carry on the bruſhmaking buſineſs in all its branches, as formerly; where likewiſe may be had the beſt ſhining black-ball for boots and ſhoes; alſo a quantity of braſs wire fit for wind-wills, and other uſes, for a reaſonable price. Likewiſe hair mill-ſieves, and punch ditto, and wheat riddles of all ſorts and ſizes, tar buckets, cowſkin whips, curry combs, &c. ¶

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EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at New-Caſtle, on the 19th of Auguſt laſt, a ſervant newly come from Ireland, went under the name of *Brice M'Whenney*, and ſometimes calls himſelf *M'Kenney*, a thick chunky fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion and black curled hair; had on ſailor's dreſs, when he went away; it is thought he will pretend to be a deſerter from the regulars, as he is capable of teaching the horſe and foot exerciſe. Any perſon that will ſecure ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN MILES, living in Turbet townſhip, Northumberland county. ¶

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*Lower-Merion, Philadelphia County, December 19, 1775.*

STOLEN laſt night, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, A BAY MARE, about 11 years old, near 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſhod before, a natural pacer, no brand or ear-mark. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, ſo that I get her again, and ſecures the thief, ſhall have THREE POUNDS, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the mare only. The perſon ſuſpected of ſtealing ſaid mare is a young man that ſquints, and had on a blue coat, red jacket, leather breeches, white ſtockings, and a red ſurtout. ¶ STEPHEN GOODMAN.

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*December 4, 1775.*

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Pennſbury, Cheſter county, near Brandywine, on or about the 16th of Auguſt laſt, a BAY GELDING, near two years old, neither brand nor ear-mark, a blaze, black mane and tail, with a ſwitch, remarkably long ſided and hollow backed, ſomewhat lighter coloured between the hind legs, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid colt, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have Five Pounds reward, with reaſonable charges, and if ſtolen, for the thief and horſe, Fifteen Pounds, on conviction of the thief, paid by JAMES BRINTON. *Tbc.* 10 w.

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RUN away, on the night of the 11th of November, 1775, from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield, Cheſter county, an Engliſh ſervant lad, named *John Slater*, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, a baſhful down look, grey eyes, light buſhy hair, thick clumſy legs, remarkably large round the ancle; had on, and took with him, an old beaver hat, grey napt ſurtout coat, with two capes, ſtriped linen coatee, an old light coloured jacket, without ſleeves, leather breeches, mended with cloth, brown yarn ribbed ſtockings, two pair of ſhoes, with plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by SAMUEL LEVIS. ¶

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*December 4, 1775.*

STOPPED, on the firſt day of December, on Suſpicion of being ſtolen, A ſmall black COW HIDE. The Owner, applying to the Subſcriber, Tanner, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, may have it, paying the Expence of this Advertiſement. WILLIAM CORKER COOPER. ¶

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STRAYED or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cocalico townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the 16th of October laſt paſt, a white grey HORSE, about 8 years old, and about 16 hands high, is a natural pacer, branded on the near ſide P. W. was ſhod all round, and the hair of the poll of his head, where the bridle commonly croſſes, has lately been trimmed very ſhort. There was taken alſo a new leather ſaddle and bridle. Whoever delivers the thief and horſe to the owner, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and for the horſe only FOUR POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by

*Nov. 8, 1775.* § CHRISTOPHER WHEIDMAN.

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